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# Recalling Pioneer Days

NOT ONE BY ONE, but ten by ten, the relics, records, and landmarks of pioneer days in the Rocky Mountain Southwest are being children. It is lamentable that there is no group of citizens public spirited enough to take up this matter and see to it that those still remaining are conserved, and that those which have been destroyed but are yet remembered shall be memorialized in some suitable way while positive knowledge can be had.

The road to Hueco Tanks is full of pioneer interest. The Old Butterfield Trail in places is 100 to 200 feet wide, where the road has been successively shifted as it were into deep ruts. This old trail ought to be marked at the crossings of the present road. In the Hueco Tanks region itself the rocks used to be covered with quaint indian paintings in red and yellow and black and white, and with the inscriptions of the pioneers and soldiers of the '40's and '50's. Nearly every one of these has now disappeared. Most of them were legible or even perfectly preserved as late as six or seven years ago. But today there are very few to be found.

Fires have been built in the picture and inscription caves, not only smoking up the roof and walls but heating the rock so that it has flaked off-pictures, inscriptions, and all. In numerous instances, perhaps hundreds, the boys and girls and men of this irreverent age have scribbled, carved, painted, and daubed their names and recent dates, right over the top of the old indian paintings, perhaps a century or more old, and the immigrant and soldier inscriptions, 60 to 70 years old. Much of this unfortunate work of destruction has been done within the last few years, and is still going on.

All about El Paso, within and without the city, there are numberless points of historical interest that ought to be suitably marked. It is not at all necessary to have costly bronze or marble. Just very small, very neat pointed signboards would do; and especially an occasional warning please not to destroy or deface or change anything so as to impair its historical or scenic interest, as far as care and thoughtfulness may make this possible.

Every point of interest in the history of El Paso and vicinity before 1890 should be located, its significance accurately fixed, and the place, time, and event truthfully and finally recorded. The number of such points, all told, would run far into the hundreds. A guide book supplemented by such information would be intensely interesting to tourists and home people, and many days could be spent here at the crossing of the old trails, in following up all the points of interest and piecing together the rich and picturesque history of this region.

For natural beauty and wonder, no region in the United States can surpass some places around El Paso; this is not the slightest exaggeration, and each man will come to the same conclusion after seeing all the great show places of this country. Exact comparisons are not possible, of course; one cannot compare the ocean with the mountain cataract, yet each is beautiful in itself. One cannot compare the Grand Canyon with Niagara, yet each has its unique elements of grandeur. So with some of our El Paso county scenery, and views nearby, comparison may not be made directly with the natural wonders of other regions, and yet we can confidently say that ours are not surpassed by any in the possession of uniqua elements of keen human interest, elements of such overwhelming grandeur and awful beauty as to stir the heart and impress the memory not in any less degree than the heart is stirred and the memory impressed by the greatest natural wonders in

We neglect, and have always neglected, to care for and develop this, one of our very greatest assets.

# On Slippery Ground

EXICO'S credit is already seriously impaired, by reason of the public knowledge that the government cash reserves have been almost wiped out. The currency system inaugurated by Limantour, Creel, and the monetary commission has worked very well so far, but it seems now that the parity is no longer being maintained. By a plan of export duty on gold and import duty on old coined peacs, it had been the expectation that the silver and gold curreacy would be kept without difficulty at parity, that is, two pesos silver for one

A gold reserve was established, which was to be used from time to time as necessary to maintain the parity, by buying pesos at a fixed rate regardless of temporary and localized market conditions. It is to be understood, of course, that this is in no sense "bimetalism" or "double standard of currency" under the old, definition of the term, for in no sense is the silver peso a standard. The gold dollar is the standard, and the peso in Mexico is almost in the same position as the paper currency of the United States, in being worth par only so long as the government stands ready to redeem it in gold. It is human nature and fundamental economic law that nobody wants the gold until the supply dwindles or the paper is allowed to drop below par by the failure, or anticipated or expected failure,

of government to redeem the paper at par, So with the Mexican pesos-allowing for a small legitimate charge for handling, they passed current, as did also the paper currency of the chartered banks, at very near par, or half the accounting value of the gold units, just so long as the government was known to have its gold reserves intact and to stand ready to buy pesos at the fixed rate. As soon as the government failed to protect the rate of exchange, everybody handling money, or the paper or metallic representatives of money, became suspicious, and something like a small sized panic developed when first the paper currency, and then the silver pesos, began to drop and were no longer subject to redemption in gold at their face value of one-balf.

This new phase of the Mexican situation is, in some ways, the most serious that has yet presented itself. It is really an effect, rather than a cause, of disturbed conditions, but it is a symptom of critical conditions that the world, until now, has hoped did not exist. It means that the resources of the government of Huertz are near the end, that armies cannot be recruited, equipped, or paid, that transportation lines cannot be kept open, that the purchasing power of all wages and salaries is dropping fast, that the market price of all staple commodities will tend to rise by fits and jumps, that the earnings of all corporations whose charges to the public are regulated by government charter, franchise, law, or regulation will seriously decrease, and that money for public, private, and corporation use

must be borrowed, if at all, only on almost ruinous terms, Some northern states of Mexico are already lost to the Huerta government. It is no longer a question of holding the country together, but rather of winning back the states that have defied the central power. Hueria cannot spare any troops for northern or central Mexico. He has had his chance, and has failed. The army is depleted, and, no matter how loyal it may be to the established government, it cannot spread over the territory that must be protected or reconquered.

The people are in no mood to abide by the result of any "election" held under such conditions. The disturbance will not quiet down with the "election" of Huerta or Disz. And if Carransa should go in by "election" or by conquest, it would only reverse the order of antagonists, and the ins would be out and the outs would be in, and the same old row would continue, with the term "rebels" changed about to apply to the group new nominally in power.

Mexico's troubles now are chiefly economic. Production of wealth has been largely curtailed both as to raw and manufactured materials. Armies of men out of work are turned into consumers instead of producers and add to the discontent. Not being able to pay for her imports in her own products, and not being self supporting, Mexico must pay in gold for what she buys, or go into debt. This line of analysis might be continued indefinitely, but it all only goes to show that the general situation in the neighboring republic is growing worse instead of better, and will not be cleared up for a long time to come.

## 14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1899.

O. L. Rice left over the Santa Fe this morning

W. D. Drake went to Tucson, Ariz., R. W. Loomis returned from Casas

Grandes last evening. W. W. Bridgers went down to San Antonio this afternoon. W. F. Winn left over the Santa Fe today for Washington, D. C. Chas. Dowd, customs inspector, went

up to Las Cruces this morning.
Joe Dywer, mounted inspector, is in
Dallas, Texas, on a leave of 16 days.
The Woman's club of El Paso was
entertained last night by Mrs. W. D.

Brakeman Green, of the G. H., has taken a leave of absence and will leave for San Antonio in a few days.

Arthur Ealand, foreman of the G. H. bridge and building crew, has completed his labors on this end of the

Frank Morris returned from Alumogordo last evening where he went to look after his homestead in the . Martin, superintendent of the

Ror Grande division of the G. H. & S. A. arrived here with the special party today.

Miss Annie Coffin and Miss Winona Lemley went down to Clint. this afternoon to spend the bolidays Messrs, Cox and Kayser, the well

known cattlemen, brought over 12 cars of cattle yesterday afternoon from the Casas Grandes country.

In celebration of San Jacinto day, three grades of the High school went over the river to the picnic grounds opposite Hart's mill for a day's out-

Misses Lillie Maple and Lillie Smith, pervi

man and mother, left over the Sierra Madre this morning to view the sights in the Casas Grandes country, The G. H. & S. A. construction train stationed near the cutoff in

banks and the various departments of the city were closed in honor of the battle of San Jacinto. The exas flag was floating to the breeze over the courthouse and the city had

t holiday appearance.

Prof. G. P. Putnam, superintendent of the city schools, said this morning hat the graduation exercises of the High school would be held on May 12. The graduating class numbers 17, the argest El Paso has ever had and louble in number the former classes. The men employed in the railroad service in this city propose to organize baseball club in a short time and

a baseball club in a short time and get in shape for several games this season. It is the intention of the railroad team to challenge the San Marcial railroad team, and if possible, secure games with Lordsburg. Deming and other places.

The trustees of the Mt. Sinal congregation held a meeting last night at the home of rabbi Cohen to decide on the plans for the new temple. Mr. Krause was the architect selected. A sub-committee of three of the trustees, including A. Krakauer, Mr. Cohen and E. Moye, was appointed to make all the preliminary arrangemnts.

Ever since the construction of the dam across the cutoff in the river below, there has been an audible mur-

now, there has been an audible mur-mur of dissatisfaction among the peo-ple in the village of Ysleta, 12 miles east of here. They claim that the dam was shutting off their supply of wa-ter and made a strong demand that an opening be made so that the water could get through. Mr. Alderete made a call ou mayor Magoffin, and the mayor at once ordered the road su-pervisor to make an opening in the w, there has been an audible mur pervisor to make an opening in the

CheapMenOftenHighPriced Minimum Wage May be Avoided by Doing the Best Work You Can All of the Time. By Madison C. Peters-

APERS tell much about the minimum wage, on what salary one can live, and what is the least wage one should pay a worker, but no one has yet in the discussion emphasized the fact that some people are cheaper at \$20 a week, than others at The salary all depends on what ne can de. Some stenographers, for instance, can neither spell nor grasp the meaning of a thought, they are dow, their work is poorly done, they empt you to say things not in the prayer book while one who with abil-ity, availability and dispatch clears off his or her work is a log, the other,

on relief.
One saleswoman may be cheap at 5 another too dear at \$5. Some are of worth space room. Poorly paid orkers are as a rule poor workers ad dear at any price.
Walk through any store and you have worthless some any store and you

Walk through any store and you have how worthless some employes are, bey shirk responsibility, their only in is to get the money, regardless how their work is done. Doing things better, no matter how ivial, commands success, An old ulpter said of his carvings when all the commands on his particular. mment was made on his perfectly nished wark, perfect in the minutest itall. The gods will see." Workers Who Must be Watched,

The majority of workers must be watched, they are more interested in an increase of salary than in their duties. There is no lack of work nor lack of opportunity for big wages, but there is a lack of men and women who

ill do their work faithfully. The employe who does not care hether the business is winning or losing as long as be or she gets his or her pay envelope on Saturday is not worthy of promotion and is fortunate if tolerated at any price. Coscientiously preserve and keep your employer's interests at heart and you

Before any demonstration of ability Before any demonstration of ability or any indication is intimated that the job seeker is wanted, most people looking for a job, ask: "What's the salary? how long are the hours?" Don't prejudice your would be employer by showing plainly that the salary and short hours, big pay for little work, rather than the opportunity to prove your worth are of most concern.

Quality Counts. Quality Counts.

The quality you put in your work determines your salary. It does more, it determines the duality of your life. Demand of yourself the best, no matter how small your pay.

Make the most of your opportunity. What you can put into your work, rather than what you can get out of it determines your fallure or success. The young man or woman who his-gles for the maximum salary while assisting on minimum work will be a naisance in any establishment. Don't ruin your prospects of suc-cess, and for a dollar or two less a week than you think you are worth

week than you think you are worth, slight your work, and not only defrand your employer, but cheat yourself. Dishonest work is stealing and you cannot do honest work if you think cannot do honest work if you think enly of how much money you can get out of your lob, instead of how much out of your manhood or womanhood you can put into it. The best way to raise salary is to increase skill.

Make Yourself an Asset.

The more valuable you make your services to your employer, by a superior work, the bigger an asset you scome and your employer will make fore money out of you and the more aluable you can make yourself to im, for salaries are increased to meet the growing value of men.

In the long run the cream will show p on top in any establishment.

Never, in looking for a job, ask the alary or question the hours, but show but while you must have all you can get for a start, that the opportunity is what you want and that through it you mean to enlarge yourself and thus increase your salary; that you look upon a good opportunity as a character builder, rather than a mint to coin money.

oin money. Do as little as possible, shirk, give ployer pinched service, you where you are and go through stay where y half grown.

I have known men who work harder heming how to work less than if ey had done their best to give to eir employer the largest service pos-Let your motto always be: Excelsoir! mployers are looking for efficien men, and the men and women who are imployed in higher forms of occupaion, at constantly increasing salaries, re the men who are loyal to their em-loyers and who do their work sur-assingly well.

# The Hoodoo Number

By Walt Mason.

This year, whose number is '13, is arely acting rather mean. Disasters read each other's heels until the sad allooker feels that Jonah, from his incient berth, has certainly returned to earth. There must be something true, ods fish, in that old-fashioned superstish; 'thirteen" is hoodooed, sure as fate—this year can't have its luck on straight. On Britain's shore the suffraget is keeping ill men in a sweat, and e'en the king is sore and sick, expecting every hour a brick. The Balkan people and the Turks are shooting up the whole blamed works. The kindly king of Greece was slain by some cheap skate who'd gone insane. In Mexico the bullets soar and people wade around in gore. And here at home the iver, a short way east of here, and a arge force of men is employed re-tucing the curve of the railroad at the claim and cyclones shrick across pleasant town, and cyclones shrick across the plain and leave wrecked cities in their train; death and his angels grimly roam, and celebrate their harvest home And so, however much we wish to scorn the ancient superstish, we'd like a year of better fame-one with no hoodoo on its name.-Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams

#### \*\*\*\*\* THE TITANIC—APRIL 15, 1912. By A. J. Robertson, El Paso.

\*\*\*\*\* Since time was born and the world began, And the waters covered the sea. Never had craft been shaped by man So splendidly grand as she.

'Mid flags abrecze and gay farewells, She laid her course to the west; Her cabins blazed with priceless gems, And rang with song and jest.

Grim Fate stalked out of the frozen north, Stretched forth an key band, And ruthless crushed in Titan grasp That proudest work of man. Lowly of earth and great of earth Lie side by side in sleep. In one vast titanic coffin— And a world stands by to weep.

Charged With Bleyele Theft. Juan Hernandez, arrested by the po-lice Sunday, was charged with theft of a blevele. Edwards Garch, claimed bleycle which Hernandez is alleged

# ABE MARTIN



Th' less a feller amounts t' th' better he stacks up in the pe-rade. This is a funny ole world fer sometimes we find a feller that's actually huntin' his relatives.

# POPE VIEWS CROWD OF

"Cities Grow With Age While Men Decline" Remarks Pontiff-Ci Founded 2663 Years Ago,

CELEBRATORS IN ROME

Rome, Italy, April 21.—The pope this morning was in much better spirit and cli stronger. He still suffered somewhat from coughing. As the day was sunny, he was allowed to rise and sit in an arm chair in front of the closed window. For the first time since his window. For the first time since his last relapse the pope was able to look into Plazza di S. Pletro which was alive with people. When he saw that a large number of flags were flying, he asked the reason and was informed that today was the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, 2,653 years ago. "Cities grow with age while men de-ine," remarked the pope.

#### TO EXHUME BODIES OF MEXICAN REBELS

Bisbee, Ariz., April 21.—Arrangements have been made by local health authorities. Bisbee-Naco Water company officials and the state troops at Naco to exhume about 20 hodies of state troops killed in the attack on Naco for the purpose of cremating them. The 20 bodies are buried in a draw to the west of the town. Water company officials, in company with state troops, made a general inspection of the ground and it was found that the draw leads over to the Arizona side. It was feared that, when the that the draw leads over to the Arizona side. It was feared that, when the rains of the summer come on that the water in the draw would become contaminated and, flowing to the Arizona side, would seep through to the water company's wells. For this reason the company has offered to furnish wood and oil for cremating the bodies and also to pay for the exhuming of the bodies. To this the state troops have agreed. ing of the bodies. 'troops have agreed.

### BELGIUM STRIKERS NOW NUMBER 500,000

Brussels, Beigium, April 21.—The general strike for equal suffrage in Belgium enters on its second week, with the ranks of the strikers unbroken and, in fact, strengthened by the schesion of still further recruits bringing their total up to nearly 500,000. according to Socialist computations.
A Socialist National convention meets on Wednesday to discuss the situation.
Acts of violence continue to be rare.

WILSON'S ACTION ON LAND BILL

SOFTENS IRE OF JAPANESE Japan, April 21.—The an-ient that president Woodrow Wilson and secretary of state Bryan are making efforts to bring about a compremise in the proposed California legislation with respect to the allen land ewnership bill and that governor firam Johnson is opposing the bill, oftened Japanese ire, and public opin-The Japanese consul at Vancouver C. Yada, who has arrived here, has caused some excitement by the statement that anti-Japanese legislation is pending in the Canadian provinces of British Co-lumbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

SOME WEATHER OF THE RATHER UNUSUAL KIND HITS EL PASO Weather is the kind of climate an given section considers unusual. I Paso has been having a bit of weather since Sunday morning that has been enjoyable because of its novelty. In this land of sunshine, a little cloudy climate is appreciated and it was some climate is appreciated and it was some cloudy Sunday morning with a dash of sky juice along about noon, and again in the late afternoon. Monday morning started off with a little California coast climate—clouds and dampness—and more is promised about the middle of the week from the west when a rain storm is due.

CONCRETE FOR PROTECTION THE RIO GRANDE BANKS. With the exception of Japan, E Page is the only city in the world was used in the protection work com-pleted by the city in the vicinity of Washington park. The mat consists of hog fence wiring with three inches of concrete plastered upon it. The river banks near Washington park were sloped, the wire put down, and then fastened to the pilling that lines the banks. The coating of concrete was then added.

LAKE MICHIGAN STEAMER

HAKE MICHIGAN STEAMER
SINKS; CREW IS RESCUED
Milwaukee. Wis, April 21.—The
steamer Uganda, grain laden, bound
from Milwaukee to Buffalo, sank in
Lake Michigan Sunday night, near the
straits of Mackinac, after being
crushed in the ice, according to information brought here today by the
crew of the Anna C. Minch. The
Uganda's crew, consisting of 22 pernons, was rescued.
The Ukanda was one of the largest
wooden boats on the lakes.

TEXANS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL CELEBRATE TODAY
Washington, D. C. April 21.—"San
Jacinto" day will be celebrated tonight by the Texas society of Washngton with an elaborate reception and alertainment at Confederate Memorial and Many Texans reside here, including the congressional delegation and all will attend.

BABY GETS NEEDLE IN KNEE. While crawling along the floor of heir home at 112 East Missouri street Sunday, "Buddle" Deeder, 4 year old Sunday, "Buddle" Deeder, 4 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Deeder, ran a needle in his right knee. A physician attempted to pull it out by the thread, but this failed, as did an effort to locate it by using a knife. An x-ray examination will be made in an effort to locate.

WHITE CROSS GIVES KERMES. For the purpose of raising funds for the White Cross society, a kermes was given in the Juarez bull ring Sunday evening. Over 1999 persons attended the affect, in which young society women border city playes an ima portant part

# Cubist Art By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

UBIST art is that emancipated expression of the rectilinear peripheries of cosmic transcendentalism, which is best enunciated in passionate planes.

If the reader does not understand this explanation, he should be ashamed of himself. That the writer hasn't the slightest idea of what it means is quite another matter. For that is the true intensiveness of cubist art. Any fool can paint a picture which he understands, but only a genius can paint a picture which causes him, when it is finished, to clutch his eascading hair with both bands and explain wildly: "What ailed me when I accomplished that?"

Thus, cubist art is the question of the puzzled painter to the intelligent observer. The painter, having had a picture, and wishing to have it diagnosed before he has another, exhibits it. It is then the duty of the observer to interpret it. Under the cubist system the same picture can be interpreted in 11,000 different ways. One picture may represent, to the trained observer, not only



"Rectilinear peripheries of cosmic

the battle of Waterloo, and the eruption of Vesuvius, but also a composite picture of the presidents, and the great umber jam at Chippewa Falls. beauty of the system becomes at once apparent. By buying one picture, the investor can secure an entire art gallery and can enjoy it for years, merely chang ing the subject tag every morning, and varying his drinks a little each evening. Cubist art is explained at length by the cubist, but the art is so much simpler than the explanation that unless the compositor will kindly pi a line at this point, the said explanation will

not be reproduced. To paint cubist pictures requires great genius and self-restraint. The painter must abandon all previous ideas of art. nature and religion and paint as nearly as possible in straight lines. This can best be done in the ordinary straight jacket, so popular in our leading institutions for the regulation of advanced and explosive thought .- (Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.)

# BARSTOW IS CLEANED; BIG NEW RESERVOIR

Barstow. Tex., April 21.—Cleanup day left Barstow as clean as any town in Western Texas. Every preparation is being made to

cet ready for the new reservoir. The only point to be settled now is what territory is to be included.

The Big Valley Irrigation company, located south of Barstow, will not, at present make use of Soda lake (northeast of town) as a reservoir, but will concentrate its energies on the work below The office building of the Barstow

The office building of the Barstow Commission company on west Hackey avenue will probably be ready for occupancy before the Citizens' State bank gets in its new quarters two blocks north of the former.

The Barstow Town company is turning a great deal of money loose clearing all its vacant lots in town and incidentially improving the appearance of the town.

of the town.

C. H. Leffingwell, who has the large est orchards here, reports that his smudge pots have been very effective in protecting the fruit against the nu-merous fecent frosts. Much of the fruit was badly hurt.

ARIZONA SENATOR ASKS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT MEXICO Washington, D. C., April 21.—Senator Smith, of Arizona, introduced a resplution in the senate today asking president Wilson for all information re garding injuries to Americans Mexico.

Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, introduced a bill to prevent the use of mails for "stock gambling" purposes. Sens-tor Ashurst also proposed change in the rules to prevent a committee meeting being held in closed doors.



# Benny Tadd

"I'm awful good!" says Benny Tadd, "But all the other boys are bad!" "Oh, they are naughty! I am nice!" "I haven't got

a fault or vice!" Who are his friends? Don't be a priggish

# Women Advance Libraries

Numerous Schools Are Conducted to Trin Women For Work as Librarians. By Frederic J. Haskin

ASHINGTON, D. C. April 21.— The great library movement is responsible for opening up new profession to which educated women are called in larger numbers than men. It is distinctively an educational work which in some respects
may be compared with teaching, although the differences between the
callings are more pronounced than
the similarities. Both require a certain amount of education, and each
plays a part in the dissemination of
knowledge. The remuneration of each
is a small one financially. The teacher has the advantage of a long variation
in the summer months and of shorter
hours at work. The librarian has no
work to take home. When she closes
her desk at the library she is free until
she reopens it, while the teacher may
have to spend a long evening correcting papers and preparing for the next
days' lessons. than men. It is distinctively an edu-

Schools for Library Methods. Schools for Library Methods.

Until the time of the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, the library efforts of the country had been rather fragmentary and desultory. After the convention held in Philadelphia at that time, the organization of the American Library association became more complete and the different states began to form branch organizations. Advanced systems of cataloging were arranged and schools were opened to teach library methods. From the beginning, a larger percentage of women than men attended these schools.

The fact that the president of the American Library association last year was a woman, indicates the position of women in the estimation of the librarians of the country.

Woman Librarian Spends \$70,000.

Bhrarians of the country.

Weman Librarian Spends \$70,000.

The complaint frequently is made that while there are a larger proportion of women than men engaged in library work, the most important positions are never given to women. This is only partially true. While at present all of the largest libraries of the country are administered by men there is an increasing disposition to favor women. The largest city library now under the control of a woman is that of Minneapolis. In which Miss Gratia Countryman is responsible for the care and circulation of over 200,000 hooks and the expenditure of an annual income of over \$10,000 a year. Such a position calls for a considerable amount of administrative ability and financial judgment, as well as the professional knowledge of ordinary library work.

Work of Commisions. Women have played an important next in the establishment of the state library commissions of the country and Horary commissions of the country and in securing appropriations for library expenditures. The positions filled by women having the qualities necessary for this work have greatly added to the Hibrary intergs of the country. The most important work of this kind has been accredited to Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, as head of the public library of Nashville. Tenn., and Miss Anne Wallace, of Atlanta. These two young women have been credited with having had greater influence than any others in the development of public library work in the south. Miss Johnson was instrumental in founding the Tennessee state library commission, and the development of traveling libraries which were sent out to the smaller towns. The library under her management had a number of branches and was progressive in each of its development. and was progressive in each of its de-

In Atlanta, Miss Wallace was com-pelled to work in much the same way as Miss Johnson, both having to depelled to work in much the same way as Miss Johnson, both having to depend at the beginning of their work upon their own bouyant optimism in securing the necessary funds for its development. In addition to her other work, Miss Wallace founded a library school in Atlanta, which is the only one in the south giving full training in all the departments of library work. Both Miss Johnson and Miss Wallace were great favorites with Andrew Carnegie, whose aid secured the present buildings occupied by their respective libraries. Both of the women have married lately and received the wedding gift of \$1000 which Mr. Carnegie scems to take pleasure in presenting to the girl librarians who formake their callings for the matrimonial altar. Miss Johnson married Dr. sake their callings for the matrimonial altar. Miss Johnson married Dr. Philander P. Claxton, the United States commissioner of education, and in her new career is interesting herself in the development of the library of that department, as well as in many matters of educational and civic interest in the national capital.

Nononribson in Work

Nonpurtisan in Work. The complaint is sometimes made that the woman librarian is too apt to be partisan in her office and in one to be partisan in her office and in one censerrative town complaint was made because a woman librarian, interested in woman suffrage, took advantage of her position to circulate suffrage literature and to suggest the needs of "Votes for Women" to every adult who approached her desk. If this charge is sustained it will be unusual, as, in the opinion of those who have studied the subject, the women librarian is less and than a man to allow outstudied the subject, the women horn-ian is less ant than a man to allow out-side interests to affect her work. Her daily contact with the public is apt to be utilized in some effort to become more helpful to those who come to nore helpful to those who come to her for books than for any personal The influence of the woman H-

The influence of the woman in-brarian can be incalculably good and numerous incidents testify that it is so. Miss Maud Campbell, of the public library of Passaic, N. J., who has had much to do with helping the immi-grants to find books in their own lan-guage, tells of one homesick looking foreigner who said to her one evening: If always thought until I came to your bookbongs that he American was too bookbouse that an American was too much hurry up to make money to take trouble for a poor nabody like me." Strange Ideas of Objects. Strange ideas of Objects.

There are many strange ideas of the public library, and it is the woman librarian that comes most frequently in contact with them. An Italian woman in an eastern town sent her little girl to upend the day at the public library because she had the measles and was not allowed to go to school. The woman librarian who undertook to take the child, home had difficulty in convincing the mother that the nursing of a sick child was not included even in the duties of a children's librarian.

Training Classes.

the duties of a children's librarian.

Training Classes.

The training for library work in the different schools differs but little in its scope. Most of the public libraries in large cities have training classes for apprentices which prepare for subordinate library positions. To secure a position of any importance or responsibility a diploma from a library school is required. The entrance remainments of these schools are not yet uniform, although they are tending toward uniformity. Some of them ing toward uniformity. Some of them require a college degree and others are satisfied with the equivalent of high school work. The library school requires two year's work with the option of the third. About one third of this is spent in cataloging and the balance in the classification of the different methods of book distribution, and the other departments of library administration. The first library school founded in 1887 by Collimbia university in New York, was later moved to Albany.

The Country Library. The Country Library.

There is no work in which the woman librarian has rendered more efficient service than in the manipulation of the country library. Miss Mary L. Tircomb, of Hagerstown, Md. has been especially fortunate in her work. It was Miss Tircomb who first conceived the idea of taking the books discovered to the houses of the farmers foreman, the Deadman. Charles Moss, of Benson, was over them. She laid out several routes coving interests here.

# NABUURS MAKES

High School Wins Annual Track and Field Meet From Y. M. C. A. Athletes.

In the annual dual track and field meet between the High school and Y. M. C. A. held at Washington park today, Nabours, of the Y. broke his record in the federation for the high jump by four and a half inches. His old record of 5.2 1-2 he made at Mesilla Park last year. Today he cleared the bar at

The High school defeated the Y. M. C. A. 67:1-2 to 62:1-2. The association had the better individual performers in most of the events, but the High school had more entries, and wen out getting many second and third

by getting many second and third places.

The Individual stars were Joe Shelden, of the Y. M. C. A., who was both short sprints and the broad jump; House Hill, of the High school, who won both hurdles, got second in the discus throw, third in the broad jump and tied for fourth in the high jump, and Romero, who won both the half mile and mile runs. Hill led in points scored with 15 1-2. Sheldon was second, half a point behind, and Romero third with 10.

Hill Wins Classic.

The meet started with the classic

The meet started with the classic hundred. Braun got the jump and led by a couple of yards at 50, but had not the strength to hold it, and Shelten coming strong after a poor start, won by fully a yard.

Bomera took the lead at the start by fully a yard.

Romero took the lead at the start of the 880 and was never headed, winning by fully 50 yards. He repeated in the mile although he had a harder race, Doc Kilburn pushing him hard most of the distance. Only three started in the high hurdles, and J. Romero, of the T. team, was disqualified. Hill won rather easily, as he did also in the low hurdles. In the 440, Brann again led for most of the distance, but again was passed, this time by Worthington. Shelton repeated his victory of the hundred in the 220, although Kuttler hundred in the 220, although Kuttler pushed him every step of the route. Naybours took the high jump in hotlow style, and had little more trouble in winning the pole vault. Jones won the discus, and Shea the shot put.

Sheldon Wins 100 Yard Dash, The result follows: 110 yard dash-First Sheldon, Y. M. C. A. second, Brann, Y. M. C. A.: third. Walker, High school: fourth, Kuttler, Y. M. C. A.: time 10.4-5. 880 yard run-First Romero, Y. M. C. A.: second, Walker, High school: third, Chernin, Y. M. C. A.: fourth B. Foster, High school: time 2.17 2-3.

Foster, High school; time 2.17 2-3.

Hurding and Mile Bace.

120 yard hurdles (high)—First R.

Hill, high school; second, P. Masters, high school; J. Romero, disqualified. Time, 18 seconds.

Mile run—First, Romero, Y. M. C. A.; second, Kilburn, high school; third, Chernin, Y. M. C. A.; fourth, Foster, high school. Time, 5-42.

Long Ruses.

440 yard dash—First Worthington, High school; second, Brann, Y. M. C. A.; third, P. Masters, High school; fourth, J. Biggs, High school; time, 52,3-5.

220 yard dash First, Sheldon, T. M.

C. A.; second, Kuttler, Y. M. C. A.; third, Walker, High school; fouth, Shea, High school; time, 34.1-5. Hurdles and Pole Vault, Hurdles and Pole Vault.

120-yard hurdles—First, Hill, high school; second, J. Romero, V. M. C. A.; third, Race, high school; fourth. Walker, high school. Time 11945.

Pole vault—First Nabours, V. M. C. A., 8.11; second, J. Biggs, high school, 8.7; third, Walker, high school, 8.5;

fourth, Race, high school 8.2. High and Broad Jumps. High and Broad Jumps.

High jump—First. Nabours. Y. M. C.
A. 5.8: second. Race. high school, 5 feet:
second, tie, Marshall, Y. M. C. A., 5 feet;
fourth, Worthington, Hill, high school,
4.10.

Broad jump-First, Shelton, Y. M. C. A., 17.10%; second, Race, high school, 18.5%; third, Hill, high school, 18.5-8; fourth. Foster, high school, 14.2%; Shot Put and Discus Throw.

Shot Put and Discus Throw.
First, Shea, High school, 37,8 inches; second, Jones, Y. M. C. A., 36,2 inches; third, B. Foster. High school, 29,11 inches; fourth, Coldwell, High school, 27,5 inches. Total, High school, 67,1-2; Y. M. C. A., 61,1-2.
Discus throw.—First, Jones, Y. M. C. A. 76,5 second, Hill, High school, 69,3 inches; third, Shea, High school, 57,3 inches; fourth, Foster, High school, 56,2 inches. ering a territory of over 500 miles and

has a wagen under the care of a com-petent, injerested driver, go over all the routes each week, in this way dis-tributing thousands of volumes to people who could not be privileged to end them otherwise. Tomorrow: "Women in Music and Drama.' PRISON SENTENCE FOR BAKER.

San Francisco, Cal., April 21.—Charles F. Baker, defaulting assistant cashier of the Crocker National bank, was sentenced today in the Uffited States district court to serve 16 years in San Quentin prison. INDICTED ON MERDER CHARGE

Guillermo Valenzuela was indicted by the arand jury Monday on a charge of murder. It is charged that he was re-sponsible for the death of Julian Al-daco, who was found dead February 16, near Seventh and Stanton streets.

LEAVES WATCH BEHIND, Felly Parsons one of the party of Dallas trade boosters, returned home without his gold watch. Parsons's watch was taken from him while he was on a street car in Juarez Sunday

night. CHARGED WITH FIRING PISTOL. Jim Herold was arrested by the po-ice Sunday night. It is charged he ired a pistol in a house near the inter-

# ^------WILLCOX, ARIZ.

00000000000000000 Willeox, Ariz, April 31 .- A. C. Chistolm has left for Alpine. Tex., where he formerly lived, and will spend a few weeks there.

Dr. H. R. Hitchins, of Globe, stopped off here a few hours en route to Tueson, and he will return here about the middle of the month to spend a few F. E. Rangin, representative of the Rankin Brothers Cattle company, from Bakersfield, Calif., was here for a few

dave. B. E. Dunlap came in from the Dunlay ranch, in Araviana, and made a short trip to Tucson.

Mra. Harper came in from Benson this week and left for Fort Grant,

this week and left for Fort Grant, where she will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. James Carr, of Schnectady, N. Y. stopped off here en route from Los Angeles, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hooker, at Sierra Bonita ranch.

Messes Bolce and Gates, of the Chirichauca Cattle company came in from Los Angeles and made a trip to the home ranch, in company with their foreman, the Deadman.

Charles Moss of Rousson was constituted.